



## Guía de Contenidos: Globalization Concept Map

### Instrucciones

Estimados estudiantes:

Esta guía tiene como propósito comprender 5 áreas en que el fenómeno de la globalización afecta a nuestra sociedad. Para ello, usted alumno, deberá descomponer un texto y clasificar las distintas ideas en un mapa conceptual.

Si puede imprimir esta guía y pegarla en su cuaderno es lo mejor. Si no es así, responder en el cuaderno y enviar fotografía al correo. Recuerdo realizar todas las actividades enviadas, esta y la de la semana pasada, todo el material se encuentra online en esta página web. Plazo para entrega hasta el siguiente día jueves 2 de abril.

Letra legible y clara por favor, utilice lápiz pasta negro en lo posible, ya que se puede apreciar mejor.

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NOMBRE:.....CURSO: 2° MEDIO

ASIGNATURA: INGLÉS

SEMANA: 23 y 30 MARZO 2020

PROFESOR: Héctor Quintul

Unidad: Globalization and Communication

**Oa:** Demostrar comprensión de textos no literarios (como descripciones, artículos de revistas, procedimientos, catálogos, avisos publicitarios, emails, diálogos, páginas web, biografías, gráficos, reseñas, noticias, discursos) al identificar información general y específica del texto.

### Indicadores de evaluación:

- Completan esquemas y resúmenes con información relevante (mapa conceptual).
- Resumen puntos más importantes luego de leer un artículo.
- Clasifican detalles relevantes, como nombres de personas y sus acciones, lugares, referencias a tiempo relacionadas con las nuevas tecnologías y los inventos.

Vocabulario para comprender mejor el texto.

English	
Knowledge.....	Conocimiento
Trade.....	comercio
In time .....	en tiempos
Setting up.....	establecerse
Brought.....	Trajeron
Sped up.....	aceleraron
Zips .....	Cruzar-atraversar
Move from.....	Trasladarse desde
Tastes .....	gustos (referido a comida)
soap operas .....	Teleseries
curry.....	curry (tipo condimento)
Meanwhile .....	mientras tanto
fast-food chains..	cadenas de comida rápida
sells .....	vender
poorer countries..	países más pobres
	might cost less..... pudiesen costar menos
	to solve them..... solucionarlos (los problemas)
	joining together..... reuniéndose
	to deal with..... lidiar con
	is heating up..... se está calentado
	can also get..... puede(n) también obtener
	that don't exist..... que no existe
	have stopped..... han frenado, detenido
	fear that..... temer que
	end up eating..... terminar comiendo
	Even if..... Aun cuando
	Blame..... culpable (culpa)
	take away jobs from..... llevarse lejos trabajos...
	Still..... aun
	are better off..... están mejor
	At least..... al menos
	which means..... lo que significa

**Globalization** connects different parts of the world. People, ideas, **knowledge** and goods move around more easily. People start having more in common.

Globalization In History

Globalization has a long history. Thousands of years ago, ancient Greek culture spread across Asia, Africa and Europe. They built towns in new continents so they could buy and sell more goods.



Another example is the Silk Road. This was an ancient **trade** route between China and Europe. It carried ideas and knowledge, along with goods like silk and spices.

**In time**, Europeans began **setting up** colonies in other countries. They took control of those countries and brought goods across the world. Globalization grew more and more. Many early European explorers also **brought** the Christian religion to new areas.

Globalization **sped up** 200 years ago. This period was called the Industrial Revolution. During the Industrial Revolution, farmers moved to the city to work in factories. Many companies used materials, like metal, from distant lands. They also sold their goods in other countries.

**Areas that have helped and influenced the process of globalization.**

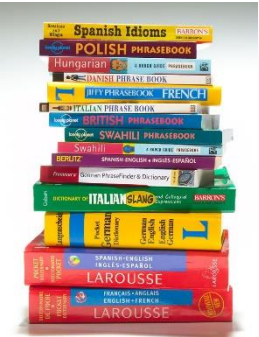
**Communication**

Globalization depends very much on how people communicate. Knowledge **zips** around the world on the Internet. People can read news about other countries as easily as they read about their hometowns.

Many people in the world also use cellphones. A farmer in Nigeria can talk to his cousin in New York City, New York. Nigeria is a country in Africa.

**Travel**

Being able to travel around the world also created more globalization. Each year, millions of people **move from** one country to another in order to find better jobs.



People do not travel just for work, of course. Millions of people take vacations in other countries. Travelers are able to learn about new ideas, goods and services. In this way, globalization affects trade, **tastes** and culture.

**Popular Culture**



Popular culture has also become more globalized. People in the United States like listening to South African music. They read Japanese comic books. American **soap operas** are popular in Israel.

People eat more foods from other countries. People in England eat Indian **curry**. People in Peru enjoy Japanese sushi. Meanwhile, American **fast-food chains** are common around the world. McDonald's has restaurants in more than 100 countries. People all across the world are eating more fast food, which is both meaty and sugary.

**Economy**

Globalization helps companies sell goods to other countries. American companies, like Microsoft, Apple and Google, make a lot of money from people around the world. **Meanwhile**, Saudi Arabia, a country in the Middle East, **sells** oil to many other countries.



Most large companies have offices all around the world. Many of them have moved factories to **poorer countries**. This is called outsourcing. The company can pay less money to workers in poor countries. It also makes more money and foods **might cost less**.

People and organizations are connected to companies around the world. Because of this, if a big important company is in trouble, then the rest of the world is in trouble, too. This is called a financial crisis.

**Politics**

Globalization can also be a good thing. Many countries around the world face the same problems. They must work together **to solve them**. For example, countries are **joining together to deal with** climate change. The earth **is heating up** because of gases from cars and factories.

Through globalization, people **can also get** medicines **that don't exist** in their country. The new jobs that globalization brings **have stopped** many people from being poor.

But not everyone says that globalization is good. Some people worry that American culture will destroy local cultures around the world. They **fear that** everyone will **end up eating** hamburgers and watching Hollywood movies.

Many also **blame** globalization for being bad for workers. **Even if** they get jobs, those jobs might not be very good. On top of this, when companies move from rich countries to poor ones, they **take away jobs from** the rich countries.

**Still**, people say that factory workers **are better off** with globalization. **At least** they have a job that makes them less poor. They also say that globalization has made goods cheaper. Rich countries don't have to spend as much money to buy things, **which means** they're better off, too.



**Activity one:**

**After reading answer these questions:**

1. What things are moved easily with globalization?

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2. What culture is considered a pioneer in the globalization process?

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3. Where did the Silk Road take place?

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4. What happened during the Industrial Revolution?

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**Activity two:**

**Ordene los estos conceptos en el siguiente mapa conceptual de acuerdo a la lectura realizada. Dos de ellos han sido ubicados en sus lugares a modo de ejemplo.**

**TRAVEL**

**POLITICS**

**LEARN NEW IDEAS**

**APPLE**

**GOOGLE**

**COMUNICATION**

**POPULAR CULTURE**

**IN MORE THAN 100 COUNTRIES**

**MICROSOLF**

**GET MEDICINE**

**CLIMATE CHANGE**

**CELLPHONES**

**FIND BETTER JOBS**

**INTERNET**

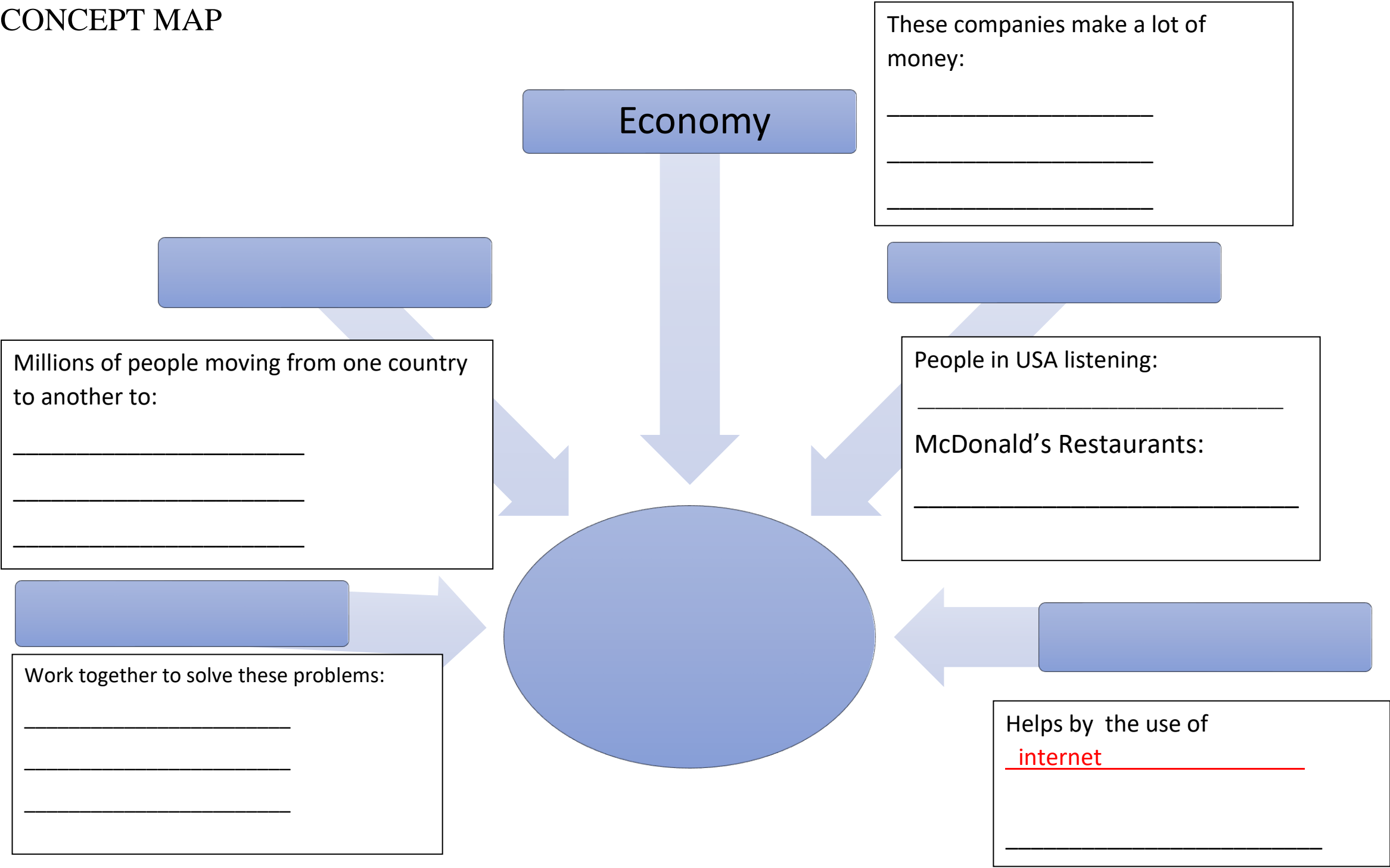
**ECONOMY**

**TAKE VACATIONS**

**SOUTH AMERICAN MUSIC**

**NEW JOBS**

CONCEPT MAP



**Activity three.**

**Mention other areas that globalization affects that are not mentioned in the text:**

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